BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1864. NO. 136.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

ORANGE C. H., April 18.—Northern dates to the 14th and 15th have been received.

On the 13th gold went up to 179, but on the receipt of the news that Chase had negotiated a loan of 300,000 pounds sterling in London, it fell to 175, but rallied and closed at 177.

The capture of Fort Pillow seems to be confirmed Shreveport news is also confirmed to some extent.

Grant writes down the loss at Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain at 600 killed, 4000 wounded and 700 missing.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, April 18.—The Secretary of the Treasury advertises this morning five millions new guarantied six per cent. bonds to be sold at auction in this city in lots to suit purchasers on the 12th of May.

The prisoners of war in Richmond at this time are less than two thousand, including 800 commissioned officers.

Another flag of truce boat is looked for Friday with prisoners for exchange.

Weather clear this morning.

It is believed that active military operations in Northern Virginia will commence during the week by the advance of Grant's army.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, April 18.—Monsieur Paul, the French Consular Agent at Richmond, returned yesterday from a protracted visit to the United States. He arrived at City Point in a French man-of-war. It is understood that he has completed arrangements for the shipment of the French tobacco stored in this city. One vessel chartered by him is at City Point, and others are expected next week.

The note signing Bureau of the Treasury Department will be transferred to Columbia this week. A number of employees, chiefly ladies, will start for Columbia Thursday.

It is reported that the First and Second Auditors will also be removed temporarily, to some point further South where the cost of subsistence is less than it is in Richmond. Montgomery and Selma are both mentioned as the probable location of these Bureaux for the present.

Dr. Rozeo Lugo, a Yankee spy, was arrested at Tappahannock, Saturday, by detective Reese, whilst on the point of crossing the river. Maps of the harbor of Charleston, Wilmington, etc., showing the location of torpedoes, was found on his person.

We have a government at whose head is an able statesman, and a man of considerable military fame. That government is now the agent of the several States. As the agent of the States, they have the right to instruct it. If the agent do what is wrong the States and the people of the States have a right to censure its conduct. They have a right to petition for the redress of grievances. These are rights that the people of these States have never surrendered to any prince or potentate, and they never will surrender them. Efforts to intimidate them will not succeed. Right is might, and while the government does right it will remain strong in the affections of the people. When it does wrong, the people owe it to posterity not less than to themselves to condemn its conduct. The people have been thinking—their thoughts are beginning to find expression—the government must listen to them. They think that the wholesale conscription of men from 17 to 18 and from 45 to 50 is wrong—radically wrong. They are convinced that no good can come from it. They are the more convinced of this from the fact that no pretense is made to use these men in the field—that they are to be merely placed under military law and taken from the protection of civil law—that this measure amounts only to the destruction of civil law and civil authority, leaving the civil law of the land of no effect except as it may bear upon women, babes and infirm old men.

The people desire to see a little further display of wisdom in the legislative as well as the admistrative department of the government. They are becoming chafed and uneasy; they are asking themselves where these things will end? Wholesale repudiation is resorted to to cure a current disease of the currency, which no power on earth can remedy. Money is made scarce and prices are made higher. As repudiation is resorted to, or its equivalent, the people have less confidence in the promises to pay of the government. These are questions that effect all classes.—They are vital questions; and in all this the people demand a reform. Must they be denounced as traitors because they think so? Do they love the government less because they desire to see its errors corrected? Surely no one dare say so. There has been a depression upon the people; they need and ought to have some radical reforms granted to satisfy their just demands. Will the next Congress come up to the work? Will they labor to restore the confidence of the people? We trust they will. We have reason to believe they will. They have a rugged path before them, but we trust that they will be equal to the task.—*Carolinian.*

TURKISH POLITENESS.—A few years ago there was a generous Turkish Ambassador in England. When any lady happened to praise one of the handsome shawls that decorated his person he immediately presented it to her. This led to a very general expression of admiration for his Excellency's shawls, and, in consequence, to a great diminution of the ambassadorial wardrobe. At last, when his Excellency's stock was reduced to the one he wore, upon a lady fondly expressing her admiration of its beauty, instead of his former reply—"Madame, it is at your service," he said with Turkish composure, but with more than Turkish gallantry, "Madame, I am glad you like it; I shall wear it for your sake."

SPIRIT RAPPINGS.—The *Southern Republic* learns that the Legislature of Mississippi has passed a scorching law on the subject of distilleries. The law provides that when any one shall establish a distillery, the property and everything thereunto appertaining, shall be confiscated. It is made the duty of every officer in the State or county, no matter what office he may hold, to report the same, under the penalty of five thousand dollars fine and twelve months imprisonment in the county jail, and that the officer so failing or neglecting shall never again be eligible to hold any office in this State. In case the same is reported by a citizen, he shall be paid one-half the price of the property confiscated.

CONSCRIPTION IN MISSISSIPPI.—Governor Clark, of Mississippi, has, by proclamation, taken the same position with regard to the exemption of the civil officers of that State from military duty, as that announced by Governor Smith, of Virginia. It is to be hoped the ensuing Congress will be sensible enough to act early in so amending the late military law, that all conflict between the State and Confederate authorities will at once cease.

REFUGEES.

All over this Confederacy, the homeless, homeless, wandering refugees may be seen. Old grey-headed men, women and children, are the classes which mostly compose the wandering company. They have been driven from their homes by the ruthless and barbarous invaders, preferring poverty and suffering among strangers, to a sacrifice of their principles, and submission to the despots heel. We have reason to know that there is at present an amount of suffering among them startling in magnitude, but unknown to the great body of the people with whom they sojourn. But they heroically submit to it, and unmurmuringly endure privations and want. It seems almost strange, but it is true, that they are the most cheerful and hopeful class in almost every community. In this and neighboring cities and towns, we know many who before this cruel conflict commenced, lived not only comfortably, but in affluence, who now find a resting place in small and obscure houses, or in the second or third story of some crowded house, and in a small room, with scarcely any conveniences or comforts, and live on two scanty meals a day, and yet no complaint is heard. This may be owing partly to the fact that the refugees are mostly of the better class of persons at home, whose refined and delicate feelings prevent them from making known their real condition, now that they are among strangers. To say that there is real lack of sympathy with them on the part of those among whom they are thrown, would, perhaps, not be true, for many have shown sympathy in a most touching and substantial way; but the very secret and uncomplaining disposition they manifest, prevents that display of sympathy which is really felt for them; both parties would be loath to seem to bestow or receive charity. We would, however, suggest to the refugees in this city and elsewhere, the propriety of seeking out the wants of one another, and let those least reduced minister to the more needy, and in this way much suffering may be relieved.

We trust the time is not far distant when the wanderers can return to their homes, where all hope to repair their fortunes and again be happy. Our liberty and the comforts of life will be all the more prized by us for having suffered before entering upon their full enjoyment. "Let me live on bread and water until the end of the war, and then give me liberty, rather than have plenty at a sacrifice of my principles and liberty," said a venerable matron to us; and she but expressed the feelings of thousands of others. A cheerful endurance of present sufferings, with a bright hope of future blessings, is the most profitable frame of mind for the present. Let none be discouraged; a brighter day will dawn by-and-by.—*Christian Sun.*

THE EMPLOYMENT OF FREE NEGROES AND SLAVES IN THE ARMY.—At the last session of Congress a law was passed to obviate the deficiency of the army by the employment of free negroes and slaves in certain capacities. This important law has almost escaped public notice, especially as it has remained for a considerable time unexecuted.

We hear, however, that the conscription officers have recently been instructed to carry out the law, and a descent on the vast herd of free negroes congregated in this city, may be momentarily expected.

The law requires that all male free negroes and other free persons of color, not including those who are free under the treaty of Paris of 1803, or under the treaty of Spain of 1819, resident in the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, shall be held liable to perform such duties with the army, or in connection with the military defences of the country, in the way of work upon fortifications or in the government works for the production or preparation of materials of war, or in military hospitals, as the Secretary of War or the commanding General of the Trans-Mississippi department may, from time to time prescribe.

Under the same act of Congress, the Secretary of War is authorized to employ or, if necessary, to impress twenty thousand slaves for duties similar to those to which we have thus referred.

The conditions as prescribed by recent general orders, under which this impressment of slaves is to be made are, chiefly as follows: 1st. That slaves shall not be impressed when the services of free negroes can be obtained. 2d. Slaves under the age of eighteen and above the age of fifty are exempt. 3d. The hire for slaves impressed shall be according to the rates fixed by the appraisers under the act to regulate impressments. 4th. The limitation as to the term for which slaves shall be impressed for service shall be for twelve months instead of the terms fixed by said orders, if the exigency shall require it.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE WAR OF SECTIONS—A GRAPHIC PICTURE.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, the most eloquent man on the continent, in a late speech in the Yankee Congress, thus pictured the results of Lincoln's policy:

But, sir, the saddest question embraced within the scope of my remarks remains to be answered as I draw them to a close. Has the policy pursued for the last three years resulted in the formation of a more perfect Union.

No language that the tongue of man can utter would form so expressive an answer to such a question as a silent survey of the dreadful scene which lies before us. A gulf of blood and tears and all of human agony, which the afflicted race of man can know this side of the dread abodes of the damned, divides the suffering and miserable sections of a once fraternal and contented people. Statesmen of Christian faith, imbued with the lofty spirit of Him who gave His blessings to the merciful, could again span this horrid chasm and bind together the torn and bleeding ligaments of the Union. But an evil star is raging in our sky, and under its malign power the legislation of the land appears as the frenzied, murderous, disjoined dreams of a madman in his cell.

Such a penal code as now stands in the way of the return of the men, women and children of the South to their allegiance has no parallel in the annals of the human race. A thousand miles of gibbets, with dangling halter and the ready executioner; universal confiscation of property to the remotest period of an innocent posterity; the absolute extermination of a whole people and the appropriation of the depopulated country to the unsparing demands of a more than Norman conquest; the utter extinction of every vestige of our present form of government in the States; all this and infinitely more is contained in the enactments which already stain the records of American legislation. But why need I dwell upon these evidences of disunion? The great leader of the administration on this floor, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Stevens) has deliberately been announced, after all our sacrifices, sorrows and loss, that the Union of our fathers is dead, and he who attempts its resurrection is a criminal instead of a patriot. He goes farther and admits all these seceded States have over claimed—their nationality. They have appeals in vain all of the four quarters of the earth for recognition. They find it at last at the hands of those who speak for the administration on this floor.

CONTENTMENT OF A GREAT MIND.—In these days of mad pursuit of immense riches and vast estates it is refreshing to read such a passage as the following, from "Memorials of His Time," by that eminent Scottish jurist, Lord Cockburn:

In March, 1811, I married, and set up my rural household gods at Bonely, close by the northern base of the Pentland hills, and unless some avenging angel shall expel me, I shall never leave that Paradise. I began by annual lease of a few square yards and a scarcely habitable farm house. But, realizing the preparations of autumn, I have destroyed a village and erected a town, and reached the dignity of a twenty acred laird. Everything except the few old trees and the mountains are my own work, and, to a great extent, the work of my own hands. Human nature is incapable of enjoying more happiness than has been my lot here, where the glories of the prospects and the luxury of the wild retirement have been all enhanced by the progress of my improvements, of my children and myself. I have been too happy, and often tremble in the anticipation that the cloud must come at last. Warburton says that there was not a bush in his garden on which he had not hung a speculation. There is not a recess in the valleys of the Pentlands, nor an eminence on their summits, that is not familiar to my solitude. One summer I read every word of Tacitus in the shattered crevice of a rock (called "My Seat") about 800 feet above the level of the sea, with the most magnificent of scenes stretched out before me."

What scantly materials for happiness would these seem to frivolous pleasure hunters, and to minds devoured by inordinate ambition.

MAXIMILLIAN'S SECESSION NOBILITY.—The Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes:

Letters from Europe report that all kinds of titles of nobility are to be conferred by Maximillian on the secessionists, who in large numbers attend him from Paris to Mexico. Dr. Gwin is to be a Duke.

Perhaps this would interfere with a little plan which our Southern friends in Paris state had been arranged for provoking a good berth for Dr. Gwin, and securing the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the new Mexican empire, and the formation of an offensive and defensive alliance between the two countries. The Doctor, I have been several times informed within the past week, is to accompany the Archduke to Mexico in the capacity of a general counsellor and adviser. The Doctor, who is a large property holder in Texas, and is supposed to have considerable influence there, has frequently recommended the cession of this State of the Confederacy, or rather its "reannexation" to Mexico as the price of this league. It was for this, if for anything, that the Doctor was to accompany the Archduke to his new empire.

HOME MANUFACTURES.—The people of Iredell county are ahead of many sections of the State in the way of manufactures. We saw yesterday, a very excellent pair of shoes and a handsome hat, both made in Iredell, an dsent down as a present to Gov. Vance. These articles would compare favorably with anything that comes through the blockade. We hope the manufacturers will be liberally rewarded for their industry.

Only six miles of the track of the road between Charlotte and Statesville is to be taken up and that is soon to be relaid with flat rails, and the operations of the road will continue. The heavy iron is taken up to finish the Danville connection.

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily and Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months.....$15.00
" " Three months.....8.00
" " One month.....3.00
Weekly paper, three months.....3.00
" " six months.....5.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

☞ Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

☞ Twenty cents for Rags.—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "of the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been. They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

Congressional.—EDITOR PROGRESS:—We beg leave to suggest the name of our fellow-citizen, Gen. JAMES M. LEACH, as a candidate for Congress in this District, to supply the vacancy created by the death of Colonel Christian. In times such as the present men of age and experience, who possess talents, should be called to office. And as a member of the Legislature for many years, and also to Congress, his speeches, votes and conservative course in both bodies, gave general satisfaction and made many personal and political friends.

MANY CITIZENS,
March 10-tf of Davidson County.

We are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States in the place of Hon. W. R. Vance, deceased.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

SUGAR, SPICE
AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, THE 21st INST., we will sell, at our Auction Room, a variety of Groceries, consisting in part of Brown Sugar, a lot Alcohol, and one bag Coffee, together with sundry other articles.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
April 19-2t Auctioneers.

SMITH & BARROW'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

THE FIRST NUMBER OF THIS MAGAZINE WILL be issued on the 25th of April. Every number will comprise 96 pages of reading matter and will contain, in due proportion,

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED ARTICLES—The original articles from the pens of our best writers—the selected articles reproductions from the latest English Magazines received. The Proprietors, believing that selections from those old favorites of the English periodical Press—now shut off from the general reader by the blockade—which, before the war, were generally circulated throughout the South, cannot be otherwise than welcomed by the reader, have thought it proper, during the continuance of the blockade, to incorporate, in a limited degree, this eclectic feature in the Magazine. By means of the arrangements that they have made, they hope to be enabled to reflect, in the pages of "Smith & Barrow's Monthly Magazine," the most interesting features of the latest English periodicals.

The Magazine will embrace, in its scope,

TALES, POETRY,
SKETCHES OF LIFE AND MANNERS,
OFFICIAL ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE,
INSTRUCTIVE MISCELLANY,
AND
ARTICLES ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The Proprietors would call particular attention to the "Army and Navy" department of the Magazine. Intelligence will be given monthly, under this head, of the latest Promotions, (for special gallantry and otherwise), Changes, &c., in the Regular and Volunteer Military and Naval Service of the Confederate States.

This information will be official, and will be obtained from the Records of the Office of the Adjutant and Inspector General.

All articles in the Magazine, not credited to other Periodicals, will be Original.

The Contents of the First Number of "Smith & Barrow's Monthly Magazine" will be as follows:

An Opening Address; The Currency; Woman's Truth; A Peep Through the Blockade; The Unreal, and its Mysteries; Attempts at Hexameters, (Alfred Tennyson, Cornhill Magazine); A Plea for Monuments; "Mrs. Archie," (Cornhill Magazine); The Genius of Thackeray; Marie Antoinette's Necklace, (The Spectator;) Curiosities of Fashion in the Matter of Dress, (London Society Magazine); Official Army and Navy Intelligence.

THE TERMS OF THE MAGAZINE

will be as follows:

For single number,.....$ 2 00
Subscription for three months,.....5 00
" " six months,.....10 00
" " twelve months,.....20 00

Agents and booksellers furnished at the usual rate of discount.

All orders should be addressed to

SMITH & BARROW,
Publishers and Proprietors,
April 12-3taw12SA Richmond, Va.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE AT NEWBERN.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES TAX OF FIVE PER cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid by the Bank. Shareholders will therefore not give in or pay this particular Tax.

You are also notified that the REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held in this place on the 10th day of MAY, being the 2d, Tuesday. A full attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy. "No President, Cashier, Director, Agent or Clerk, can vote as proxy for another."

J. A. GUION, Cashier.

Company Shops, March 29, 1864. April 14-1m

Charlotte Bulletin copy for same time, and forward accounts to advertiser.

TAXES! TAXES!!

I SHALL ATTEND AT THE COURT HOUSE IN Raleigh on Monday, the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d, to take the list of taxable property in Raleigh Districts, No. 1 and 2, for State and county, when all may attend and give in and save double tax.

April 12-tl8A W. H. H. TUCKER, J. P.

WANTED.

10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN SHEETS or scraps, not less than 1½ inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 1½ pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for same, would do well to call on the subscriber.

March 29-4w G. A. LACK.

Confederate copy 4 weeks.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

PEWS FOR RENT.

ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN MAY NEXT, BEFORE the Church door, at 12 o'clock, M., will be rented, for one year, the vacant Pews in Christ Church.

JAS. McKIMMON,
April 15-2t Treasurer.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE GENeral Assembly, at its ensuing meeting in May, for a charter for the Stonewall Exporting and Importing Company.

March 31-3tawtd

TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and on the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER, in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C. Feb. 18-tf.

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed March 16 dawtf

WANTED TO HIRE.

WANTED AT THE PROGRESS OFFICE, IMMEdiately, a negro man. Highest wages paid.

March 31-tf

OLD IRON.

50,000 POUNDS OF OLD CAST AND wrought iron wanted immediately, at North State Iron and Brass Works.

SHAW, WILLIAMSON & CO.

April 6-10t*

NURSE WANTED.

A GOOD SERVANT IS WANTED TO ACT AS Child's Nurse, for which a good price will be paid. Apply immediately at PROGRESS OFFICE.

April 7-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE GENeral Assembly, at its ensuing meeting in May, for a charter for the Stonewall Exporting and Importing Company.

March 31-3tawtd

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 9-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

[calendar grid]

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aide
do George Little, Wake, do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Raleigh, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Rue, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brandon, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Haigh, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do.
Major James H Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen. (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Ladkin, Chief Justice ... William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Silas H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wilkes; Robert R Heath, Thomas; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2d Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silas L Love, Cumberland; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William F Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert I Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Bridgers, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Carton; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flamer, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent Asylum for

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aide to the President.—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga; Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President.—Burton H Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State.—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice.—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus R Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G W Nelson, of Ga, Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department.—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. [illegible] Gardner, of Va, Chief Clerk. [illegible] Crozier, of Tenn, 1st Auditor. W M Brown, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department.—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. S G French, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Colonel Col John Withers; Lieut Col R J Chilton; Major Gen A P Stewart, Brig Gens A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department.—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Tunball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com [illegible] Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J Dubroc, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department.—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contracts Bureau. B H Chamberlayne, of Texas, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. [illegible] Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Smith.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McRae, J. J. Gorman and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christian, City Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

[illegible] Clerk of the Superior Court.

[illegible] Clerk of the County Court.

[illegible] Sheriff.

[illegible] Register of Deeds.

[illegible] Coroner.

[illegible] Constables.

K P Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

P. C. Kelly, City Surveyor.

[illegible] Market Master.

[illegible] Weighmaster.

[illegible] Inspector of Flour.

[illegible] Inspector of Lumber.

[illegible] Inspector of Shingles.

[illegible] Inspector of Tobacco.

[illegible] Inspector of Beef.

[illegible] Inspector of Pork.

[illegible] Inspector of Fish.

[illegible] Inspector of Salt.

[illegible] Inspector of Corn.

[illegible] Inspector of Meal.

[illegible] Inspector of Bacon.

[illegible] Inspector of Lard.

[illegible] Inspector of Tallow.

[illegible] Inspector of Soap.

[illegible] Inspector of Candles.

[illegible] Inspector of Hides.

[illegible] Inspector of Leather.

[illegible] Inspector of Coal.

[illegible] Inspector of Wood.

[illegible] Inspector of Hay.

[illegible] Inspector of Straw.

[illegible] Inspector of Fodder.

[illegible] Inspector of Oats.

[illegible] Inspector of Rye.

[illegible] Inspector of Wheat.

[illegible] Inspector of Barley.

[illegible] Inspector of Peas.

[illegible] Inspector of Beans.

[illegible] Inspector of Potatoes.

[illegible] Inspector of Onions.

[illegible] Inspector of Turnips.

[illegible] Inspector of Cabbages.

[illegible] Inspector of Carrots.

[illegible] Inspector of Parsnips.

[illegible] Inspector of Beets.

[illegible] Inspector of Radishes.

[illegible] Inspector of Lettuce.

[illegible] Inspector of Celery.

[illegible] Inspector of Asparagus.

[illegible] Inspector of Rhubarb.

[illegible] Inspector of Strawberries.

[illegible] Inspector of Raspberries.

[illegible] Inspector of Blackberries.

[illegible] Inspector of Gooseberries.

[illegible] Inspector of Currants.

[illegible] Inspector of Grapes.

[illegible] Inspector of Peaches.

[illegible] Inspector of Apples.

[illegible] Inspector of Pears.

[illegible] Inspector of Plums.

[illegible] Inspector of Cherries.

[illegible] Inspector of Quinces.

[illegible] Inspector of Figs.

[illegible] Inspector of Nuts.

[illegible] Inspector of Honey.

[illegible] Inspector of Wax.

[illegible] Inspector of Tallow.

[illegible] Inspector of Soap.

[illegible] Inspector of Candles.

[illegible] Inspector of Hides.

[illegible] Inspector of Leather.

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[illegible] Inspector of Cherries.

[illegible] Inspector of Quinces.

[illegible] Inspector of Figs.

[illegible] Inspector of Nuts.

[illegible] Inspector of Honey.

[illegible] Inspector of Wax.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1864.

"Now will the *Progress* answer one or two questions for us.

"Some time ago, about the 21st of March, it published a statement from a Southern paper, that 'four hundred civilians in North Carolina, were under arrest under the late acts, and confined in prison.' Why did it publish this falsehood without correcting it?—particularly as on the 23d of March, we noted the misrepresentation and denied it?

"Did the *Progress* think it true?

"Again; on the 15th of March, it published what purported to be a letter from the 48th Mississippi regiment, to Mr. Wright of Georgia, the author of the famous Georgia resolutions, which the *Progress* once adopted. A few days since, the true sentiments of the 48th Mississippi on Wright's resolutions appeared, and we copied them; and the falsehood and fraud of those heretofore published by the *Progress* are exposed.

"Why has not the *Progress* published this exposure, that the people may have the truth?—*Confederate.*

Being rather in a generous mood this morning, brought about partly by the character of the vote of the army for a Congressman of the 7th District, we shall take much pleasure in gratifying our neighbor.

In the first place it refers to the following paragraph from the Atlanta *Register*, published by us on the 21st March, taken from an article reviewing and commenting on Gov. Brown's message:

"It is said, with what degree of truth we are not advised, that to-day, North Carolina is thoroughly subjected to military rule. We hear of the suppression of a newspaper in that State, and that there are now confined in a prison there, some 400 civilians."

Our neighbor complains that we published the falsehood without contradicting it. We thought nothing of the paragraph at the time and do not remember our neighbor calling our attention to it, as he asserts; but we hardly think it is all "false." We hope there are not and have not been at any one time 400 civilians confined in prison by military authority in this State, but the *Confederate* knows that there were civilians imprisoned at that time, and that now civilians are held by order of the military authority—men who were arrested without "oath" or "affirmation," and against whom no specific charges have been made, and for whose speedy trial no preparations are making. Men were arrested last summer in the 8th Congressional District, one of the candidates of the same was imprisoned on a charge of disloyalty, and finally released without a hearing; while in the 1st District some of the most respectable men in Bertie county were arrested at the polls because they wanted to vote for Dr. Warren. It is further well-known that good and loyal citizens of the State have been arrested and hurried off to Richmond and Salisbury, and after languishing in these loathesome dens for months are turned loose without even so much as the satisfaction of an investigation into the charges preferred or the cause of arrest.

It is well known that a newspaper was suppressed in this city by a mob of Georgia soldiers, instigated to the deed by those among us who did not dare do it themselves; and that notwithstanding all the declarations and promies of the local authorities that the violators of the law should be punished, not one of them has been or ever is likely to be called on to answer for that outrage upon individual rights and flagrant insult to the dignity of the State.

There are now civilians in the State held by military authority, but we are not sufficiently intimate with the authorities to give the number. The *Confederate* being more favorably situated might supply the information.

As to the Wright resolutions, we published, from an Atlanta paper we think, a letter addressed to Mr. Wright by two men of the 48th Mississippi regiment, who signed for themselves and others. They did not profess to give the sentiment of the regiment, as we understood it, but their own. We doubt not, however, but the letter referred to expressed the sentiments of most of the men of the regiment, while the resolutions published by the *Confederate* expresses simply the views of a part of the officers.

We all remember the Orange C. H. Convention, last summer, and how the proceedings were paraded as the sentiments of the army, and how the "Address" was sanctified by the religious press of the State; and we remember, too, that when the soldiers voted for Congressmen in November, they repudiated the whole concern and rebuked those who made "false" promises in their name. And they are doing the same thing now. See army vote for Congress elsewhere in this paper.

In all christian charity and fraternal kindness we have answered the "interrogatories" of our neighbor, and we hope he will sleep well.

Vice-President Stephens' Speech in Pamphlet Form.

Having been urged by letters from different parts of the State to print the great speech of Hon. A. H. Stephens in pamphlet form we have determined to do so, and shall commence it immediately and have them ready to deliver within a few days. Gentlemen wishing copies of the work will please send their orders to the *Progress* office immediately, stating the number wanted, how to be sent, &c.

Having determined since our notice of yesterday to add extracts from Gov. Brown's message and extend the work to a 32 page pamphlet, we shall have to charge 30 cents for single copies, $30 a hundred and $300 a thousand.

The work will be furnished at these rates and orders should be sent immediately.

We have a few hundred copies of the Weekly *Progress* containing the speech of Mr. Stephens left. Price $15 a hundred.

Send us the Returns.

Our friends in the 7th Congressional District will please send in the returns of the election on Thursday next, at the earliest possible moment. Send by mail or telegraph. We hope some friend at each of the stations will telegraph us the result of precincts and counties as fast as received We will pay for all dispatches.

We see it stated that John Baxter, of Knoxville, formerly a prominent man in Western North Carolina, has emancipated his slaves, some thirty in number.

Election Returns.

From the following letter from one of our special correspondents in Gen. Lee's army, it will be seen that Leach leads his competitors, so far as heard from, about one hundred votes:

CAMP 43RD N. C. T., April 15th, 1864.

DEAR PROGRESS:—Yesterday the vote was taken for members of Congress in the 7th District, and resulted as follows, in Cooke's and Kirkland's brigades:

	Leach.	Foster.	Ramsay.
Cooke's brigade,	227	89	12
Kirkland's "	81	170	22
Total,	308	259	34

Which gives Leach a majority of 49 in the two brigades.

The regiments voted as follows: 15th and 48th together, Leach 148, Foster 40, Ramsay 8; 46th, Leach 64, Foster 48, Ramsay 4; 27th, Leach 16, Foster 6, Ramsay 0; 44th, Leach 29, Foster 41, Ramsay 7; 26th, Leach 29, Foster 116, Ramsay 15; 52d, Leach 23, Foster 18, Ramsay 0. No vote in the 11th and 47th. Nothing from the front. HAL

As far as heard from the vote stands thus:

	Leach.	Foster.	Ramsay.
Cooke's brigade,	227	89	12
Kirkland's "	81	170	22
Camp Hollues,	46	4	4
Fair Grounds Hos.	5	0	1
	359	263	39

We have never doubted but Leach would carry the army vote, especially since an attempt has been made to injure him by the charge of *disloyalty*. The soldiers know Gen. Leach and their intelligence is not to be insulted in such a way without their resenting it. Gen. Leach's majorities at home will be much larger than in the army—in fact we have no kind of doubt but that he will carry every county in the District, with the exception of Anson, and he will beat Christain's vote in that.

"The tendepcy of the times is towards extremes. A spirit of restlessness and dissatisfaction has so possessed the minds of many men as to hurry them into the most ultra views in regard to the politics of the country. Under the influence of these radical sentiments, some have become the open advocates of a stronger form of Government, and have learned to regard the establishment of a despotism, or something approximating to it, as the only available remedy for the sufferings of the body politic."

"On the other hand, numbers of our fellow-countrymen, alarmed by the dangerous proclivities of their neighbors, and influenced, perhaps, by a morbid dread of centralization in all its forms, have been betrayed into a position of such extreme opposition to the Government as really strengthens the hands of the enemy and opens the way to subjugation, with its accompanying evils."—*Daily Conservative.*

The above is from a new paper just started in this city and understood to be the organ of Gov. Vance. The first paragraph is intended to refer, no doubt, to that small portion of our people who favor the subversion of all civil authority and the supremacy of military rule, led by such papers as the *Confederate*, Wilmington *Journal State Journal* and the Fayetteville *Observer*, and is a withering rebuke to the new allies of the Governor; while the second is an unkind, unjust and ungenerous reflection on all persons who have taken part in peace meetings, advocated a Convention, or insisted on the employment of other means looking to an honorable termination of the present war. Those of our people that have advocated measures looking to negotiations for peace do not feel that they have been betrayed into extreme opposition to the government, or that their course really strengthens the hands of the enemy; and as they rebuked those who assailed their loyalty and motives in 1862 and again in 1863 at the ballot box, so will they do it in the next August election.

If the members of the great Conseravtive party would vindicate themselves and take an important step looking to an honorable peace let them elect Mr. Holden Governor, and send none but true Conservatives to the General Assembly. The middle ground marked out by the "*Conservative*" will not do for the great Conservative party of North Carolina. They cannot act and vote with those who denounced them as traitors two years ago without stultifying and degrading themselves.

Eastern Carolina.

There have been various rumors in the city during the past day or two relative to movements in the Eastern part of this State, but as we have nothing definite or positive we think it best to withhold the rumors. There has certainly been some movements of troops, but beyond that little is known. There are those who affect to believe that Burnside is soon to make a descent on our coast with an immense force, but we can hardly believe that he would come to Newbern or Washington to operate against Richmond. And besides we have rumors of his landing troops at Portsmouth, Va. A few days or weeks at most will give us a better view of the military situation.

Forrest Among the Yankees.

Forrest is one of the heroes of this war. His expedition into Kentucky has been a most brilliant success, and his last exploit in storming Fort Pillow and killing six hundred Yankees and negroes, out of a garrison composed of only seven hundred, is a crowning wreath to his fame. We hope the details of this brilliant achievement will more than establish the report by telegraph which we published yesterday.

Our letters from the army, our conversations with soldiers and the vote for General Leach all go to confirm us in the opinion that Mr. Holden will carry the army at the August election. If the Conservatives and peace men of the State desire to vindicate themselves and rebuke their traducers they should rally for Holden for Governor and support none but true Conservatives for the Legislature. The 7th District will go for Leach and for Holden, and as goes the 7th so will go eight out of the ten in August.

FROM FLORIDA.—The Lake City *Columbian* has reliable information that a Federal gunboat ascended the St. John's river on the 19th, a considerable distance above Palatka, and captured the steamer *Sumter*. The informant did not know whether the crew were captured or whether the steamer was loaded. The *Sumter* has been taken to Palatka. The same gunboat had gone up the river again to search for the steamer *Battle*, but the mission will be fruitless. The enemy, between 1500 and 2500 strong, are quietly rendesvouzing at Palatka. No fortifications have been erected there. The Yankees desire, by feints to cause General Anderson to withdraw a portion of his forces from their present position. Then the Yanks will have a better chance to advance.

Who is Responsible for the fate of the Deserters Hung at Kinston?

We find in the *North Carolina Presbyterian* a long letter from Rev. John Parris, Chaplain of the 54th Regiment N. C. Troops, giving a detailed account of the capture conviction and hanging of twenty-two deserters at Kinston; and as the *Standard* and *Progress* have been held up as responsible for the fate of these men we shall make some extracts from the account before us, from which it will be seen that many of them could not even read, and that those who made confessions charged certain persons in Jones county with being the cause of their desertion. We quote from the Reverend gentleman's letter:

"In our late campaign against Newbern, we captured in the ranks of the enemy, with arms in their hands, and dressed out in the Yankee toggery, twenty-two men, who were recognized and proved to be deserters from the Confederate service. They have all been tried by court martial, found guilty, condemned and suffered the penalty of death upon the gallows. They were all turned over to our brigade for execution. At the instance of Brig. Gen. Hoke, I attended them in confinement, in the character of a minister of the gospel, and accompanied them to the gallows. Thus I learned their history and heard their confessions. On Friday, the 8th inst., Joseph L. Haskett and David Jones, of Craven county, deserters from the 10th Regiment, were executed.

They were illiterate men; neither of them could read. Admitted they had deserted, but insisted that the Yankees compelled them to take the oath and enlist. These were the most unfeeling and hardened men I have ever encountered. They had been raised up in ignorance and vice. They manifested but little if any concern about eternity. They marched to the gallows with apparent indifference. Jones, though quite a young man; never shed a tear. By deserting the flag of their country they were guilty of perjury, but they seemed to regard it with indifference. With this state of feeling they were launched into eternity.

"On Friday, the 12th, five more of the prisoners were brought to the scaffold. As all these executions had to take place within twenty-four hours after the publication of their sentence, I had only that space of time to devote to their religious instruction before they went to the bar of God. The names of these men were, Amos Armyett, Wm. Irving, Mitchel Busick, Lewis Bryan and John Stanley—all deserters from Nethercutt's Battalion, and from Jones county. Upon entering the cell in which they were confined, I asked if any of them were members of the church? Armyett replied that he was, and had been a Methodist for years, that he was prepared to meet his Judge in peace. But as I don't admit a man's lips as a test of his christianity, I taught them only as sinners against God of the most heaven-defying character. I urged upon them the importance of making a full and complete confession of all their sins, before both God and man; yet I am afraid these men were willing to look the great sin of perjury of which they were guilty, fully in the face. Yet each one, before starting to the gallows, professed to have made his peace with his God, and two of them were baptized in the christian faith. I suggested to them that they owed to their fellow men one duty, viz: that they should give to me the names of the men who had seduced them to desert and go to the enemy. This they readily assented to, and gave me the name of five citizens of Jones county as the authors of their ruin, disgrace and death, which names I took down in writing and handed it into the General's office, and they will no doubt be properly attended to. At the gallows, Armyett, who was the eldest of the five, made, as chief speaker, the following confession, written down as delivered:

"I believe my peace is made with God. I did wrong in voluntering after I got to Newbern. I would rather have laid in jail all my life than have done it. I have rendered prayer unto God to forgive my sin. I trust in him, and in him only." (The prisoners said we all feel the same way.)

Mitchell Busick said: "I went to Newbern and they (the Yankees) told me if I did not go in their service, I should be taken through the lines and shot. In this way I was frightened into it." They all declared: "We wish a statement made to the N. C. Troops that we have done wrong and regret it; and warn others not to follow our example."

* * * * * * * * *

"On Monday, the 15th inst., thirteen more marched to the gallows. I made my first visit to them as chaplain on Sunday morning. The scene beggars all description. Some of them were comparatively young men. But they had made the fatal mistake. They had only twenty-four hours to live, and but little preparation had been made for death. Here was a wife to say farewell to a husband forever. Here a mother to take the last look at her ruined son; and then a sister who had come to embrace for the last time the brother who had brought disgrace upon the very name she bore, by his treason to his country. I told them they had sinned against their country, and that country would not forgive; but they had also sinned against God, yet God would forgive, if they approached him with penitent hearts, filled with a godly sorrow, for sin, and repose their trust in the atoning blood of Christ. They gave, apparently, marked attention to my ministration of the word and of prayer. On the next morning before they were carried to the scaffold, I visited them again, and had with me as companions Rev. Mr. Thompson, chaplain of the 43d, Rev. Mr. Schenck, of Guilford county, Rev. Mr. Hines, Missionary to Brigade, and Rev. R. R. Michaux, N. C. Conference. After reading a chapter and prayer, I administered the ordinance of christian baptism to eight of these poor condemned wretches, after the manner that Paul and Silas administered it to the Jailor and his household in the prison at midnight in Philippi. They had received no religious visit from any one except the one from myself the preceding morning, and one in the afternoon, at my request, from Rev. Mr. Thompson. I administered baptism at the request made on the morning before.

* * * * * * * * *

The thirteen marched to the gallows with apparent resignation. Some of them I hope were prepared for their doom. Others I fear were not. On the scaffold they were all arranged in one row. At a given signal the trap fell, and they were in eternity in a few moments. The scene was truly appalling. But it was as truly the deserter's doom. Many of them said I never expected to come to such an end as this. But yet they were deserters, and as such they ought to have expected such a doom. The names of these misguided men were, John I. Brock, Wm. Haddock, Jesse Summerlin, A. I. Brittain, Wm. Jones, Lewis Freeman, Calvin Huffman, Stephen Jones, Joseph Brock, Lewis Taylor, Charles Cuthrell, W. C. Daughtry and John Freeman. Ten of them were deserters from Nethercutt's battalion.

On yesterday, the 22d, William I. Hill and Elijah Kellum were carried to the gallows and hanged as deserters. Kellum was quite a young man, unable to read, but guilty of the dreadful crime according to his own showing. He professed to die in peace, and received the ordinance of baptism before death. The other looked very much like an impenitent man, and died leaving a wife and three helpless children to bear the disgrace of his heavy crimes unto the third and fourth generation."

This is no doubt a truthful account. We know none of the men, but it seems from the account of Mr. Parris that they were all ignorant, illiterate and depraved, just such men as desert from the army from all the States. How could newspapers be the cause of their desertion when they could not read?

We see that five Alabamians are under sentence for the same horrible crime at Dalton, but we suppose no one will attribute their fate to the influence of newspapers. Justice is a fine thing, when [illegible] Tennessee [illegible] Georgia [illegible] Papers.

Georgia papers and Georgia writers go much further in their appeals for negotiations and peace than ever the *Standard*, *Progress* or any one in North Carolina has, and yet those of our own people who denounce their neighbors have no word of censure for them. We copy the following article to show what kind of appeals [illegible] in Georgia:

[From the Knoxville and Atlanta Register.]

MR. EDITOR:—How long is this terrible and destructive war to last with all its cruelty and horror?—can we have no peace? Is the American continent, once the happiest and most beautiful country on earth, now the most unhappy and desolate, never to enjoy peace again? the greatest hoax on earth. Are we to go on, until both sections of our once beloved country is desolated and ruined for all future time? Are we not drifting with lightning speed into utter destruction, entailing misery, desolation, and want, on both sections, North and South, and heaping up a debt to leave for our posterity to pay, which will grind them (for generations to come) with such burthens of taxation, as will make them curse with bitterness and anguish the day that gave them birth, and their fathers of this age?

The writer of this is but recently from East Tennessee, where he spent the winter, and was in divers counties and neighborhoods. The distress, want and destitution of the citizens there, is horrible in the extreme, and is unknown to the casual observer, who only visits the army, or more favored towns and villages. The greatest misery and destitution is among the citizens of the country, where they have been under the ban of both armies; that beautiful and most plentiful country, where but a few months past the fields were laden with the richest and most abundant harvest—where all kinds of stock of the most improved quality, could be seen grazing and feeding on the rich and luxriant pastures and fields—where barns, corn-houses, graneries, meat houses, &c., were all full, and the people enjoying, with happy countenances, the most bountiful supply of every comfort of life, is now ruined, and destitution, want and starvation, with all its horrors, are staring them in the face. For hundreds of miles on the main roads, and many of the by roads, there is not a pannel of fence standing around fields, orchards, gardens or yards, all destroyed and consumed—barns, graneries, meat houses, dairies and larders, all empty, and some families have even been pillaged of their bedding and all house furniture, cubboard ware, cooking utensils, and all their negroes and stock, and left perfectly destitute, with not a day's rations on hand.

The writer of this can never forget the dejected, cast down and sorrowful countenances of many citizens whom he met in that doomed country, and to hear their doleful account of the manner in which they had been treated, and to hear the cries of women and children for bread, the very thought of which makes the heart sicken and sink within us. Great God, is there no help for these suffering people? When I am informed children have actually died from destitution and starvation. And this, my dear sir, I fear is but a faint picture of the future of South Carolina and Georgia, should they be invaded, and the large number of infuriated Africans that would be turned loose in those States, backed, encouraged, and participated in by a fiendish soldiery, would gloat upon destruction and rapine and commit such horrible nomentionables, the very thought of which makes the blood run cold and curdle within the veins, and the heart to sicken within. God in his mercy forbid such troubles. Our beautiful country, Tennessee, is ruined, and God forbid that any other State should ever share a similar fate. But I greatly fear the longer this civil war is protracted, the more destructive and horrible will be the result. The reader may ask, how is it to be stopped? Oh, that is the question, the solution of which is yet dark and uncertain. All yet remains in mystery and doubt, although the people North, (judging from what we read and hear) and South, yearn for peace, and desire it more than anything on earth. Still the signs are gloomy and yet discouraging, but peace we will have, sooner or later. Three years ago, when the fiery wave of war spread all over the American Continent, from Maine to Louisiana, no peace propositions would be listened to, especially by the Northern populace. They believed they could crush out the South in a few short months, and that it would be a mere frolic for their young men, they knowing that they largely outnumbered the South in men and means, and appliances of war, with the credit of the old united Government, thought it futile and foolhardy for the South to presume to contend even for just rights against such terrible odds. And on the other hand, the South confiding in the justice of the cause, and the superior courage of her soldiers, accepted the conflict; both parties, doubtless, believing that a few battles fought, and a few victories won, would end the war. Neither ever supposed that the war would assume the magnitude it has, being conducted on the most gigantic scale the world ever saw; and with such cruelty as has caused European writers to denounce it as a disgrace to civilization.

Let us have peace, an honorable peace is the sincere wish of all good men. Let us propose terms fair, honorable and just—not wait for victories, as some able statesmen have suggested, but make a formal proposition to negotiate, and appoint Commissioners at the earliest practicable moment. Thus we will show to the world that we desire nothing but an honorable peace. In this we would gain favor with the civilized world. We would encourage and increase the peace party North, and the more our propositions would be spurned by the Federal Government, the more friends we would gain. It would also inspire our soldiers with greater deeds of courage—they would be armed with the olive branch of peace in one hand, and the sword of justice in the other, and the God of battles would more certainly crown us with victory, than to withhold terms of negotiation until we obtain victory. Our Saviour said "blessed are the peace makers." Then let all good men work for peace; let our Government work for peace, but not relax for a moment preparations for defence. Let us use every fair means to bring the war to an honorable termination, and trust in God and justice as well as the force of arms, and we will soon, it is hoped, be enabled to announce peace to our country, which would be hailed with such shouts as would make the welkin ring, and would even make the angels of heaven leap for joy.

TENNESSEE.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN NEW YORK.—A New York letter in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives the following account of the mad folly reigning in that city:

If the condition of New York society is correctly indicated by the tone and drift of our public journals just now, I am afraid a stranger coming among us might be led to believe we are rapidly going to the bad. The *Post*, for example, tells of some people up town who are building marble stables for their horses, and of others who are constructing edifices for private theatricals, who are giving dinner parties that cost one thousand dollars, and parties to children where every child was clad in dresses entirely imported from Paris.

The *Times* dwells on the gorgeous display of jewelry at all our places of public amusement, on the costliness of the equipages which whirl through the aristocratic avenues almost every hour of the day, and the ostentatious prodigality which prevails elsewhere. The *Journal of Commerce*, the *Express* and the *World* add other illustrations of the same character, while the *Daily News* is showing that "while the rich are getting richer, the poor are getting poorer." The utmost prominence is given to the working men's strikes for higher wages, and the woes of the poor needle women are as usual made the burden of elaborate lamentation.

The Exchange of Prisoners.

The Columbus Georgia *Times* has a long article on this subject in which that paper objects to the stop page of the exchange of prisoners on account of the character of the *Agent* appointed by the Federals to carry out the cartel. We recognize the government by fighting it, and the flag of truce covers all questions of etiquette. We copy the concluding portion of the article referred to from the *Times*:

"We venture that if this question could be left to the direction of that great and good man Gen. Lee he would dispose of it, as soldiers in all ages have disposed of such complications—by ignoring altogether the mere character of the enemy's Commissioner—by covering all questions of this irrelevant sort by the flag of truce—and proceeding with the exchange of prisoners at once. No General would sacrifice his men on a foolish question of mere etiquette.

The sentiment and opinion of our returned soldiers are fully in keeping with these suggestions. They all say that Butler is not half as black a devil as he is painted—no beastlier a "beast" than the rest. It is their opinion, who have been on the ground, that he sought the position he occupies for the express purpose of carrying out the provisions of the cartel—that he intends to do it in good faith—that Stanton has failed to bully him into compliance with his malignant policy of non-exchange, and that in fact, Butler is the only Yankee General who could have carried out his own views in opposition to the feelings of the surly Secretary of War, as he has thus far done—that he freely says the Yankee government was wrong in stopping the exchange—that when we had the surplus, we continued to deliver all captures, and that they should have done the same thing, when by the accidents of war, they had the surplus, and hence he has gone forward in the face of our rejection of him, and delivered us thousands of our prisoners, saying that we would not insist upon maintaining a false position—that we would not appoint a Commissioner at the dictation of the U. S.—and that he was sure "the sober second thought" of the Confederate authorities would restore the Commissioner of the U. S. to his true relations to the question—and that he would continue the deliveries of prisoners and wait patiently for the result.

All this, he says, and has done; and having now done and said this, he refuses to deliver any more prisoners until we concede his position, which we have no shadow of right to contest.

But "Butler is an outlaw." Very well. That has nothing to do with it. He will remain an outlaw. The flag of truce will not change that, any more than it will the color of his eyes.

We should like to be able to choose our enemies as well as our friends, but we cannot always do either.

We have already received thousands of our prisoners from Butler; why not receive the remainder? Shall we now turn round and say our "dignity" requires that those who have not been delivered shall continue to languish in Northern jails—to be badgered, starved, cajoled, deceived into taking the Lincoln oath, or in case of refusal, to be denied all comforts—persecuted until they perish in the hands of the enemy? Already we have lost an army by this folly. The "dignity" of all this business is fully equal to the stare and grimace of the monkey—but its wisdom would disgrace the discretion of the Jackass, and this we deliberately say for the benefit of all concerned.

Judge Ould has, doubtless, been hampered by influences which we do not see, in the course he has been constrained to adopt. The author of the masterly letters in the Exchange Correspondence, cannot approve the present position of things. His good sense and good heart alike will combine to remove the flimsy pretexts of a passionate and unreasoning policy. Let the real sentiments of the people and army prevail. Let the patriotism of the independent press sustain a sound policy, and we venture to predict that in a few days of patient labor, a proper spirit of compromise and concession will dispose of all difficulties and adjust the disputed questions, and a universal delivery of all the prisoners, on both sides will take place, and we shall start afresh with new books. Can sensible men have two opinions as to the course we ought to pursue? We observe that the last expected boat did not arrive, and, in our opinion, unless these views prevail, none will ever arrive.

We invoke the public sentiment, the common sense of the country, and its free expression by the press, on this subject.

AGES OF OUR GENERALS.—The following list goes to prove that the best military leaders are by no means young men, but mostly men in middle life, or beyond it:

General Rosecrans is 44 and General Grant 42; Stonewall Jackson died at 37. General Banks is 48, General Hooker 45, General Beauregard 46, General Bragg 49, General Burnside 40, General Gilmore 39, General Franklin 41, General Magruder 53, General Meade 48, General Schuyler Hamilton 42, General Charles S. Hamilton 49, and General Foster 40. General Lander, a man of great promise, died in his fortieth year.

General Kearney was killed at 47, and General Stevens at 45. General Sickles was in his forty-first year when he was wounded at Gettysburg, and General Reno was 37 when he died so bravely at South Mountain. General Pemberton lost Vicksburg at 45. General T. W. Sherman is 46 and General W. T. Sherman 44. General McClellan was in his thirty-fifth year when he assumed command at Washington in 1861. General Lyon had not completed the first month of his forty-third year when he fell at Wilson's creek. General McDowell was in his forty-third year when he failed at Bull Run, in consequence of the coming up of General Joe Johnston, who was 51. General Keys is 59, General Kelly 57, General King 60, and General Pope 41. General A. S. Johnston was 49 when he was killed at Shiloh. General Hallect is 48. General Longstreet is 40. The best of the Southern cavalry leaders was General Ashby, who was killed at 33. General Stuart is 27. General Stanly is 30. General Pleasanton 40, and General Averill about 40. General Phelps is 57, General Polk 58, General S. Cooper 68, Gen. J. Cooper 54 and General Blunt 38.

Gen. Joe Wheeler is the youngest Major General on the continent, being only 26 years old, and has achieved more for his age than any other officer in the service.

The press of Columbus, Georgia, calls for a public meeting of the citizens of that place to raise a subscription fund to procure provisions for soldiers families and other persons in that city, who are said to be suffering.

MARRIED,

On the 3d inst., by John R. Coats, Esq., JNO. PLEASANTS to Miss MARGARET E. CUTTS, all of Johnston County, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE ABOUT FIVE HUNDRED and fifty acres of land, in Wayne County, N. C.; one third of which is cleared; is about 9 miles from Goldsboro and 4 miles from the railroad. There is on the premises a No. 1 dwelling house and all necessary out houses. The cleared land is now in cultivation and a portion already tended in wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, corn and a nice garden. Also horses, a mule, a good yoke steers, wagons, carts and farming implements. Terms reasonable if application be made soon. Address J. B., Box 26, P. O.

April 19 d2t Goldsboro', N. C.

BONDS AT AUCTION!!!

ON THURSDAY NEXT, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M., IN front of our Store, we will sell $5000 Confederate 7 pr. cent. Bonds to the highest bidder.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,

April 19-2t Auctioneers.

RANAWAY—$50 REWARD.

LEFT OUR PLACE NEAR RALEIGH ON SATURday night last, a negro man, EDMOND, about fifty years old and a boy about 16 years old, named ISHAM. Edmond is tall and raw-boned, and gingerbread color. Isham is black and his teeth are very irregular, has large eye teeth. Twenty-Five Dollars reward will be paid for either of them. They came from the neighborhood of Pactolus, Pitt County, N. C.

W. H. & R. TUCKER,

April 19-d2t Raleigh, N. C.